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These issues Mr. Thorndike states with great skill, with such astuteness indeed that those who support the decision of the court can no longer do so by generalities. This is true as to the principal point in his thesis. Mr. Thorndike states that a combination may destroy competition and yet not restrain trade (p. 6). Even when that very proposition is taken as the basis for argument, is it the fact that the cases bear him out? It is submitted that of the variety of cases having more or less to do with the point at issue those dealing with the construction of the original trusts bear most closely upon the formation of this securities company. In both instances the separate corporations were left in existence; indeed they entered into no agreement between themselves, and therefore all that bound them together was the fact that there was a central body to which most of the shares had been made over by the shareholders. The defense of these first trusts was based upon the chief argument of Mr. Thorndike, that the different corporations remained in existence (p. 17). But the courts could not be made to believe that they could be independent. After all, that is what our law requires, that there shall be no suppression of competition by any process whatsoever. It is no answer to say that a single company might originally have constructed and owned both railroads (p. 33).

B. W.

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CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW. By Jerome C. Knowlton. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1902. pp. xi, 397. 8vo.

This work consists of an outline of Criminal Law containing eighty-eight subtopics, in illustration of each of which one case is given. The book seems to be intended rather to supplement a knowledge of the subject, gained primarily through the text-book system, by presenting illustrations of some of its leading principles, than to enable the student to discover principles through a comparison of different instances of their application.

The value of a case-book depends entirely upon the choice and arrangement of the cases. With one exception the cases collected in this book are decisions of American courts, and the selection is in general good. The outline is in some particulars open to criticism. In the chapter on "Conditions of Criminality," the topics "The person must have acted voluntarily" and "There must be criminal intent" are made co-ordinate, while it is clear that the former should be a subdivision of the latter, since coercion justifies a criminal act only as it negatives criminal intent. And the propriety of grouping "Corporations" with "Principals" and "Accessories" as one of the main divisions of the chapter on "Parties to Crime," may also be questioned. The difficulty in the production of such a book as this can hardly be great, still the author has in general done his work thoroughly and scientifically.

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A MANUAL OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, INSANITY, AND TOXICOLOGY. By Henry C. Chapman. Third edition. Philadelphia, New York, London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1903. pp. 329. 8vo.

This work is based on a series of lectures delivered by the author to the students of the Jefferson Medical College. It is, therefore, a treatise designed rather for the physician than for the practicing attorney. The latter, it is thought, would have little occasion to use it; for in the conduct of cases requiring a knowledge of medicine the attorney would desire a larger and fuller treatment of the particular branch involved, while the legal information contained in this volume is of too general a character to be of great service. To the coroner, however, and more particularly to the coroner's physician, for whom it is especially designed, the work will serve as an admirable hand-book. It contains much practical advice concerning matters which such a physician should investigate preparatory to serving as an expert witness in any particular case, and concerning the best ways and means of determining the facts

involved. The author is particularly qualified to give this advice because he has himself served as coroner of one of the largest cities in the country for many years. The fact that in the course of twelve years the book has reached its third edition is a testimonial that it has met with approval and a wide field of usefulness.

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ANALYTICAL TABLES OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. For use with Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence. By George M. Dallas and Henry Wolf Biklé. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1903. pp. ix, 89. 8vo.

Systematic as Stephen's Digest is, its system is not immediately apparent to the reader. This is so, chiefly because the rules are stated in a series of articles not subdivided, and, for all that appears from the printed page, entirely unrelated to one another. To supply this deficiency in form seems to be the purpose of the present volume. Its method is to split the undivided articles of Stephen's Digest into short detached phrases or clauses, or to select the salient sentences of several articles and group them under one head. Qualifications and definitions are put into foot-notes. The reader, instead of having to use his intelligence to find out that he is reading, for instance, the fifth exception to the second rule of exclusion, is told so by means of a direct appeal to his eye, through differentiation in type and the use of connecting brackets. An ordinary page contains five kinds of print. Aside from this typographical merit, the book is merely a systematic summary of the law of evidence.

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COMPARATIVE SUMMARY AND INDEX OF LEGISLATION IN 1902. New York State Library Bulletin 79. Albany: University of the State of New York. March, 1903. pp. 415–693. 8vo.

As a contribution to the material for comparative study of state government and laws the State Library of New York now issues three annual bulletins: Digest of Governors' Messages, *Summary and Index of Legislation*, and Review of Legislation. These three kindred annuals compose a year-book of great value to the lawyer or layman interested in the study of comparative legislation.

The present work, the thirteenth of its series, is a carefully arranged collection of new laws from all the states, including votes on constitutional amendments and decisions declaring statutes unconstitutional. The summary is confined strictly to new legislation, and amendments are given only when they add to or materially change old laws. Private, local, or temporary acts, unless of great general interest, are omitted. The production of this book is a continuation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Melvin Dewey and his assistants in the field of comparative legislation.

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ADDRESSES AND PROCEEDINGS AT THE DINNER TO MR. JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN, given by the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, December 9, 1902. Edited by the Executive Committee. New York: Cameron & Bulkley. 1903. pp. 80. 4to.

LEGAL MASTERPIECES, SPECIMENS OF ARGUMENTATION AND EXPOSITION BY EMINENT LAWYERS. Edited by Van Vechten Veeder. St. Paul: Keefe-Davidson Company. 1903. 2 vols. pp. xxiv, 1–618; 619–1324. 8vo.

LITTLETON'S TENURES, in English. Edited by Eugene Wambaugh, Professor of Law in Harvard University. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne & Co. 1903. pp. vii, 340. 8vo.